Amnsemente.

EDEN MUSEE 8-Waxworks and Concert. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Every Evening-Vaude HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA-8-Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8:15 to 12-Vaude-MANHATTAN BEACH-Rice's Evangeline and Pain's

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vaudeville TERRACE GARDEN-Black Hussat.

fudex to Advertisements. 6 Ocean Steamers 5 Railroads 3 Real Estate 6 Reifrons Notices 6 Savings Banks 7 School Agencies 5 Special Notices 5 Special Notices 5 Summer Resorts 6 Teachers 7 Teachers 7 The Turf Work Wanted Dom. Sits. Wanted .. 10 For Sale Help Wanted10

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.

Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. 1 year o me. 3 me. 1 me. copy.

Daily. 7 days a week	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$2.53	\$1.00
Daily. without Sunday	\$8.00	4.00	2.00	
Sunday Tribune	2.00	1.00	50	
Weekly Tribune	2.00	...		
ribune Monthly	2.00	...		
2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
2.00	2.00	...		
2.00	...	2.00	...	
2.00	...	2.00	...	Dally, without Sunday Tribune
Weekly Tribune
6 mi-Weekly Tribune
Tribune Monthly Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter

stated.

CITY POSTAGE—The law requires that a 1-cent postage city Postage—The law requires of the Daily, Sunday stamp be affixed to every cony of the Daily, Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in criber. Readers are better gered by buying their periber. Readers are better gered by buying their Tribune from a new-scaler.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico, 5 cents a copy on The Sunday Canada and Mexico, 5 cents a copy on on Semi-Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily; 3 cents on Semi-Tribune; 4 cents on Semi-Tribune; 5 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 5 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 5 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 cents on Semi-Tribune; 6 cents a copy on Daily; 2 REMITTANCES Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Chrck, Deaft or Registered Letter, Cash of Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the options with

THE TRIBUNE UPTOWN OFFICE. readway, 2d door north of Sist-st.
sements and subscriptions received there until sements are sements and subscriptions.

BROOKLYN OFFICES.

207 Fulton-at.
120 Fulton at.
120 Court at.
120 Erondway, E. D.
130 Frondway, E. D.
130 Myrtle-ave., near Broadway.
130 Myrtle-ave., near Broadway.
140 Myrtle-ave., near Broadway.
150 Myrtle-ave., near Broadway.
150 Myrtle-ave., near Broadway.
150 Fleet St., E. C.

and backs:

London Office of The Tribune, 75 Fleet St., E. C.
Moton, Rose & Co., Bartholomey House, E. C.
Moton, Rose & Co., 54 New-Oxford St.
Thomas Cook & Sons, Ludeate Circus.
Thomas Cook & Sons, Ludeate Circus.
Paris J. Munroe & Co., 28 Rue is Provence.
Movan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussman.
Credit Leonnats, Bureau des Etrangers.
Thomas Cook & Son, I Place de l'Opera.
Geneva Lombard, Odier & Co.
Union Bank.

The Tribune a convenient place to leave their advertisements and subscripture for The Tribune.

Comes of The Tribune may be bought in London from Marses Swan & Leach Northumberland-ave., directly consists the Grane Hotel.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Nineteen persons, two of whom are women, have been sentenced to death in Agram, Hungary, on the charges of brigandage and murder. - Cholera is said to be beyond control in Northern Egypt; 8,069 deaths have already been reported. === Enormous rainfalls have isolated Bombay from the outside

DOMESTIC.-Forty-seven people are dead and about seventy injured, some as a result of the railway disaster near Atlantic City on Thursday. - Major McKinley addressed a delegation of veterans and others, saying, in substance, that pensions must be paid in money as good as gold. - The Treasury deficit for July amounts in round figures to \$12,-800,000. ==== Frank Agan won the free-forall pace at Cleveland, making new low records. = The Northfield conference of Christian Workers continued, the attendance being much

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Cheerful reports about Republican success in a number of States were made to Chairman Hanna === The Tammany Hall Executive Committee indorsed the Chicago ticket, but ignored the platform. = The financial scheme of the Greater New-York charter was made public, ==== Charles F. Wall, while struggling with a thief who was robbing the house in which he was boarding, was shot by him in the side. === The failure of the Liberty Cycle Company, of No. 4 Warren-st., was announced. === Stocks were

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and cool. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 77%.

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nassau St., every case of failure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale. Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for

\$1 per month or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribine during their absence for \$2 per mouth or \$5.50 for three months, foreign postage prepaid. The address can be changed as often as desired. The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one.

In the months of May, June and July last year there were 178 clubs incorporated by the filing of papers with the Secretary of State at Albany. During the corresponding months this year the number of clubs established most of them in New-York and Brooklyn-was 1,430. The inference is inevitable. The great majority of these clubs have undoubtedly been start ed for the purpose of evading the provisions of the new liquor law. The investigations made by Commissioner Lyman show that this is the case. It is a question of pressing importance how these "fake" clubs are to be dealt with under the law, and the evil which they threaten

The disastrous failure of the existing tariff to meet the needs of the Government forces itself on public attention in such an announce ment as that made this morning in a Washington dispatch, that the deficit for the month of July reaches the enormous total of \$12,800,000. The receipts for the month were \$29,400,000, while the expenditures amounted to \$42,200, 000. The most earnest Free Trader must see that we cannot go on in this way, and that the attempt to keep the tariff out of sight as an issue in the campaign cannot succeed. All that is required is the submission of the plain facts to the country. The voters will do the rest.

Another chapter of the proposed charter for the enlarged city has been partly completed by Mr. De Witt's sub-committee-the important chapter dealing with the Department of Fi Surely they do not seek to attain it by means

nance. Taking the New-York system as a basis and developing it to meet the requirements of the projected city, provision is made for deputy tax collectors, treasurers and auditors in the principal divisions of Greater New-York, for the convenience of the people of the several localities. Mr. De Witt has also proposed a radical plan for dealing with the city debt by funding it in interminable bonds. The plan is ingenious as well as novel, and is supported by arguments that will command attention. This scheme will be certain to provoke eriticism, and that is seemingly what Mr. De Witt will be glad to have.

The plea of regularity has prevailed in Tam many Hall. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization yesterday afternoon it was resolved by a vote of 71 to 4 (subse quently made unanimous) to ratify the nom ination of Bryan and Sewall. The free-silver platform was not formally indersed, but as the resolution passed referred to the wise work of the Chicago Convention, nothing further is needed on that point. No one familiar with New-York will suppose for a moment that Tammany in this matter represents more than a small minority of the people of the metropolis The organization has simply been true to its long-established principles. With it regularity is the one thing essential.

THE ATTITUDE OF REPUBLICANS.

Certain Democrats, who have professed to be most anxious about sound money, act as if they were hunting excuses for supporting Bryan. They are distressed because McKinley mentions Republican principles about the tariff, and profess great fear lest he will "drive" Democrats of their sort back into the Bryan camp. Well, if they can be sent there by any courteous and temperate advocacy of Republican principles, we must fear that that is where they belong. These are times which test whether a man is Patriot, or half Patriot; half Partisan, or wholly and blindly Partisan. If he is Patriot, he will vote for the only candidate against repudiation and Anarchy who can possibly be elected. If Patriot and Partisan about balance, he will throw away his vote on some ticket which cannot be elected. If he is Partisan enough to vote for Bryan under any conditions or circumstances, he belongs with the Anarchists and repudiators, and may as well be reckoned from the start an enemy to be

The case is this: The times are bad, and th people demand a remedy. The Republicans have proposed one-sufficient revenue by a moderate Protective tariff to sweep away apprehension and revive industries and business. That is something definite, and whether men like it or not, is no experiment, but has been thoroughly tested for thirty years and has brought the highest prosperity ever attained. The Popocrats at Chicago proposed one-free coinage of silver, debts payable in fifty-threecent dollars, and free rioting. The silver bugs and the agents hired by their millions have persuaded multitudes that this is a definite and positive remedy, although Mr. Bryan himself. who has been declared without denial as yet seen to be one of those agents, admits that at first it would bring a panic. The Populists at St. Louis also offered a remedy-flat money in plenty, land taken from corporations, railroads and telegraphs taken by Government. They believe profoundly in the efficacy of their rem edy, though their Convention was subsidized by the silver millionaires to put the silver issue forward also.

These three, whether good or bad, are positive changes which are proposed as remedie for bad times. What have the sound-money Democrats proposed? No silver coinage, no Protection, no flat money or absorption of railroads and telegraphs. Three negations only; nothing to be changed and nothing to be done in order to bring better times than Cleveland and sound money have given us already. Is it in the least strange that multitudes of Democrats, disgusted with the last three years, voted down the negations in convention, and went sound-money Democrats think it wise to set up a ticket representing that plan of negations, their no-remedy policy, and this they judge necessary to prevent some of them from drifting over to Bryan, free silver and Anarchy. It is for them to judge. They best know how many of them prefer to throw away their votes.

But the Republican party is absolutely forced to adhere, and holds it the highest of public duties to adhere, to the definite and positive remedy it has offered. It is forced to do so, because it knows that nothing except strong attachment to the Protective policy will prevent many of its Western friends voting for some positive remedy, if it offers none. It is bound by a sense of duty to urge frankly and manfully the only remedy which, according to its convictions, will restore the confidence and the prosperity enjoyed under the Republican policy prior to 1893. It becomes the duty of Republicans to assail the free-silver heresy with all their might, proving that it is not in any sense a remedy, but a deadly polson, and this they must of necessity do side by side with their advocacy of a change in National policy to make the currency sound and the industries prosperous.

NEUTRALITY TO BE MAINTAINED.

The President's neutrality proclamation will intended to serve—as a warning to those American citizens who let their sympathies overcome probably now and then transgressed the neutrality laws with respect to Spain and Cuba. They have, that is to say, been more or less concerned in the forwarding of armed expeditions from this country to assist the Cuban patriots in throwing off Spanish rule. Their doings have been discountenanced by many of the best friends of Cuba in this country, and they have repeatedly been warned by the American press against such ventures. The President now, in the most impressive official manner, rebukes them and warns them of the penalties they will incur if they continue their illegal acts; penalties imposed not by Spain, against whom they carry war, but by their own Government, whose honor they impair and whose laws they break.

That is the purport and the value of the proclamation. So far as the Spanish Government is concerned, it is not at all needed. That Government is well aware that violations of the neutrality laws have, after all, been few; and that the United States Government has been vigilant and energetic in preventing them, and unsparing in punishing them when detected. The international obligations of this country have been faithfully observed; more faithfully, we apprehend, than those of most other nations have been in similar circumstances. Perhaps that fact is not generally recognized by the people of Spain, who do not appreciate the differences between Spanish and American govern the conduct of American citizens in re-

lation to Cuba. The Spanish Government, bowever, understands these things, and is doubtless fully satisfied of the good faith of this Government, even without the President's proclamation. There is, of course, no reason for the friends of Cuba to feel disheartened, or to consider

this proclamation a blow to their cause. They

are striving for good government in Cuba.

than the illegal ways to which occasional remen going to Cuba in any number they please. ammunition thither. Men who do so may incur penalties under Spanish laws if they fall laws of the United States. The President's proclamation makes perfectly clear what are does his duty, or fails to do it. illegal acts, and thus really renders a service to the friends of Cuba in warning them against them. Americans very generally hope Cuba will win freedom. But they do not wish it to do so by breaking the laws and dishonoring the Government of the United States.

WAR AGAINST PENSIONERS.

The most sacred of all public debts is that which the Nation owes to its preservers, and to the widows and orphans of those who died that it might live. Amid all the mingled praise and blame bestowed in recent years upon our pension legislation one fact has stood conspicuous and unassailable. That is that, whoever and however many may be unworthy, there is in this country a vast army of indisputably worthy pensioners, to whom the Nation is bound by every consideration of honor and honesty to pay the prescribed stipends. well-informed and fair-minded man disputes it or grudges one dollar of the millions that are annually paid to discharge that obligation. There have been differences as to details and degrees, but upon the general principle all political parties have hitherto agreed.

It has been reserved until the present time for a great political party to declare war against the whole pension system, and to put forward as the leading issue of the campaign a proposal to repudiate the Nation's debt to its defenders. That is exactly what the Repudiation League, led by Messrs, Bryan and Sewall-Watson, means to do. It not only proposes, it demands, that every pension now being paid shall be cut down nearly one-half. The Nation has bound itself by acts of Congress to pay each of its pensioners a certain sum each month. The Chicago platform deliberately proposes to repudiate 47 per cent of that sum. It says to the crippled veteran: "The Government has covenant "ed to pay you one hundred dollars, but you 'shall have only fifty-three dollars." It says to the soldier's widow: "You must surrender nearly one-half of your little income."

For, beyond all possible question, that what free silver coinage would mean to every pensioner. When the dodar is cut in two men may hope to have their wages and salaries doubled, so that they will get as much as before. It is wholly irrational to believe that they will. It is absolutely certain there would be no such readjustment of pensions. They would remain fixed at their present number of dollars. The question is not whether the penstoner will get 100 one-hundred-cent dollars, or 200 fifty-three-cent dollars. It is whether be is to get 100 one-hundred-cent dollars or 100 fifty-three-cent dollars. The number remains constant, however the value may vary.

This is a question that appeals to every pensioner who has a vote, to every G. A. R. man and every veteran who feels an interest in his helpless comrades or in the dependent widows and orphans of dead comrades; to every American citizen who remembers the War and what it meant, and what the Boys in Blue did for the Nation; to every one who has regard for the Nation's faith toward its most helpless and most deserving creditors. Are pensions to be paid honestly, at one hundred cents on the dollar? Then vote for McKinley. Are pensions to be nearly one-half repudiated, paid at the rate of fifty-three cents on the dollar? Then vote for Bryan. The choice is plain. The re-

THE DISASTER AT ATLANTIC CITY.

The accounts of the Atlantic City railway slaughter are too confused, as yet, for any for the definite change which seemed to them exact judgment as to its cause. Whether the saw the other train approaching where he had the right of way, or the Reading engineer carelessly ran into a forbidden block, or the signalman was slow in setting his lights so that both told-perhaps never will be discovered. The first obvious lesson of the wreck is that no lift views. Major McKinley is emphatically one machinery can guard against accidents. The end for its efficiency on the care and intelligence of human agents. In this case at some point the human agent failed to do his work. Probably no two railroads in the country

have better equipped signal systems than the Reading and the Pennsylvania, on whose lines this accident occurred. The block signals were or get into cabs and stop locomotives. The West Jersey engineer says the signals were set his way, and their condition after the crash tends to confirm his statement. The other is dead, his fireman is dead, the signals stand against him, and the story is that he had a friend in the cab who also perished. That raises the suspicion that he may have been more occupled in conversation than in watching signals -that, at any rate, he may have run into an open block just as it closed against him and doubtless do some good. It will serve-us it is failed to notice the change or look on his own account for a train on the other track. The two railroads come together on an open their judgment. There are such, and they have meadow. The trains were in plain sight of each other, and were seen to be approaching | never a more startling one than the present. the crossing at a rapid rate. Signals or no signals, that ought to have been enough.

A Coroner's jury may sift the different stories and find out who blundered most, and conclude that the minor blunders which failed to perceive and correct the great one were not un natural. The hint of a race between the Reading and a Camden and Atlantic train may be discredited. The living engineer may be shown to have seen the approaching train so late that it was the wisest thing for him to go ahead at full speed in desperate hope to clear the crossing rather than face certain destruction by stopping on it. The man in the switch-tower may prove that he did his full duty. But no Coroner's jury can explain away the fact that two railway trains, heavy with human freight, approached a danger point with so little care that some little forgetfulness, some slight over sight, brought death and ruin. If the safe rule of stopping all trains at grade-crossings had been followed, the disaster could not have oc curred. The total abolition of grade-crossings would be even better than stopping trains.

This is a day of sorrow in many New-Jerse, towns-of sorrow that will not be comforted. Nothing is more common than death. The stoles tell us we place too high a value on human life. For ages men have been slaughtered in battle almost as a matter of course. They and those who mourned them had the comfort that such a fate at least brought glory. Tornadoes and earthquakes and fire and flood kill thousands, but man bows submissive to the resistless elements. There is even something grand in being a victim of Nature. But to meet death from the blind fury of a Frankenstein, to suffer and be crushed by the misbehavior of one's own creations, to go out for pleasure trusting in the perfection of civilization and have that civilization turn and rend one, is to fall without any compensation. A railroad ac-

of bad government—that is, laws broken and that a man can meet. It is a blow as of Nature winked at-here. There are, as has often been deprived of the sense of inexorable necessity pointed out, perfectly legal ways of helping the which makes Nature's blows endurable. It is Cuban patriots, which are far more effective, the failure of man to keep his pledge to those who trust themselves in his charge. The memsort has been made. There is no law against ory of it is always embittered with the thought of what might have been. The contemplation There is no law against shipping arms and of it must be a tremendous incentive to every thoughtful man, whether he runs an engine or holds some other trust, to measure up to the into Spanish hands. They do not break the standard of his responsibilities. Human life in the mass is what each man makes it, as he

> LEGISLATING AGAINST NATURAL LAW. The Chicago platform, on which Mr. Bryan

stands and of which he fully approves, contains this clause:

"We demand the free and unlimited coinnge of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract."

Why did it stop there? Why did it not go on and demand that henceforth two pecks shall make a bushel, that hens shall lay eggs which will not become addled, and that men shall be enabled to lift themselves over fence by their bootstraps? "Git while you're a git tin'." said the ancient sage. When men set out to legislate against natural law they may as well make their statutes long as short.

MAJOR WKINLEYS SPEECHES.

Every new speech which Major McKinley makes is received with greater favor by those who look to him for leading in the present controversy, without being his partisans. Not, as they themselves confess, that they have had any doubt before that he represented adequately the demand for sound money. His speech to the visitors from Knoxville, Penn., rings no truer than did his first speech to the committee which came from St. Louis to tell him of his nomination. But those who worked themselves into a panic of suspicion at the thought of his nomination found it difficult to realize that the doubts about his soundness which they themselves had created were without foundation, and they seemed to think it necessary to read his early speeches after the nomination in the light of their assumption that he was coquetting with the subject. But as speech after speech is delivered, each one dealing with the tariff or the finances, as the occasion and the audience may require, and all full of the same declarations of unmistakable frankness in behalf of an honest currency, every dollar the equal of every other in every part of the world, they have found it increasingly easier to forget old prejudice and discover in his sentences echoes of their own feelings and opinions.

Major McKinley's speech to the men of Knox ville was in every respect admirable. It was a speech to them, made with a clear understanding of the things in which they were interested, and it was also a speech to the country. currency to-day is good," he said-"all of it as "good as gold-and it is the unfaltering deter-"mination of the Republican party to so keep "and maintain it forever." And after this followed other ringing sentences against debasement and repudiation which will command the approval of every sound-money man and be quoted at every stage of the campaign. They were no sounder or more unmistakable than previous utterances, but they were tersely put with a force that will arrest attention and fix them firmly in the memory. Passing from the financial to the tariff ques-

tion, Mr. McKinley gave expression to some conservative and sensible views, to which even the most advanced Free Traders who have come to his support will not object, for it is to be remembered, as "The New-York Evening Post" says, "that if the Bryan ticket is to be "beaten in this campaign, it must be beaten "mainly by Republican votes, and that the kind "of campaign necessary to hold those votes to-"gether and make them conducive to success "must be made. The Republican leaders ought duced, one of the latest being the cutting machine, "ed to secure this part of the common result." Therefore the Free Traders, though they may regard tariff talk as "futile twaddle," will be glad to hear it made by Republican leaders who men at different instants as they approached know what kind of a campaign is needed to the crossing read permission to proceed and hold all Republicans together for the sake of thought the other would stop, cannot now be that supreme issue of National honesty for which they are willing to hold in abeyance tarof those leaders. He told the Pennsylvanians working of every safety device depends in the | who felt that their prosperity was as much bound up in keeping their factories running as in having honest dollars, how the Republicans believed in levying sufficient revenue to run the Government and avoid bond issues which give an excuse for attacks on the currency polley, and in levying that revenue with a view to helping rather than to hurting home industhere, but block signals cannot set themselves tries. What he said was moderate in its tone, inoffensive even to those who do not believe in a Protective tariff, and convincing to all who see the Government's efforts to supplement insufficient income turned into demage le arguments for fifty-cent dollars.

One lesson of the Atlantic City disaster is plain for all to read. It is the importance of doing away absolutely with railroad crossings at grade. It is bad enough for highways to cross railroads at a common level; it should be a crimigrade, with all the horrible possibilities that such a condition of things involves. We have had many warnings against this arrangement;

bery to give up horse racing and refrain from lending his countenance to Sunday desecration which they think is involved in his acceptance of a place on the committee to provide a testimonial for the secretary of the Sunday League. They assure him that without so doing he can not count on their support, which is necessary to bring him into power again and keep him there long enough to show the fibre and full pattern of his statesmanship. There is no reason why he should not give up racing. Ot the turf he has gathered its laurel and its rue, harvesting an alternate crop of victories and de feats, but in both confirming the principle dear to the British heart, though obvious without affirmation, that one horse can run faster than another. Concerning the League and the testimontal the case is probably not so bad as the dissenters think it is. He can, no doubt, smooth over his connection with them in some satisfac tory manner, propitiating the Sabbatarians without alienating the sinners, the support of both being quite indispensable to him.

The Building Department is going to take a hand in the weeding out of Raines law hotels, as they are called. It is certain that the laws relating to buildings should be enforced in the strictest manner as respects all these places, and if the consequence is to close a large number of them, that result will be plainly in the interest of good morals and good order.

Yorkers to provide separate receptacles for kitchen waste, ashes and light material, such as loose paper, and a fine will be imposed on those who fail to make the proper separation. It is necessary that the new rule be enforced to insure the success of the method of disposing of garbage which goes into operation with the beginning of August. In some parts of the city

jority of householders will, no doubt, cheerfully aid the Street-Cleaning Department in the work it has undertaken.

Concerning two distinguished English histo-| rians, Professor Thorold Rogers rhythmically ob-

See, ladling butter from a pair of tubs,

Stubbs butters Freeman, Freeman butters Stubbs A couplet in paraphrase not wholly applicable

to Bryan and Watson, whose exchange of testimonials is an amusing incident of the campaign. Yet, they have points in common, both being moral and long-winded, and happy in their domestic relations, and both possessing the same loose collection of half-baked ideas which they call principles. If they were elected a new Oxenstern might with great confidence send his son forth to see with how little wisdom this part of the world was governed.

The foliage in our parks is looking uncommonly well this year. Rarely has a greater wealth of green been displayed on trees and ground. This is one of the effects of the rainy eason that are plain to the eyes of all who go into the parks of the city, whether large or small.

PERSONAL.

The statue of Cardinal Newman which the University of Oxford declined to receive has been se? up on a vacant plot of ground adjoining the Car-linal's house at the Brompton Oratory.

The Harvard quinquennial catalogue shows that Oliver Wendell Holmes received the degree of Master of Arts nine years after the degree of Doctor of Laws had been conferred upon him by his alma mater, and three years after he was honored with the highest degrees by Edinburgh, Oxford and Cam-bridge.

Some one recently presented to the Pope writer inlaid with silver and ivory and decorated with the Papal arms. "On receiving it," orrespondent of a London paper, "His Holiness examined it with interest, but remarked, with a sly smile, that although he would have it used by someoody who understood its mechanism, he thought he was himself too old to learn. Among the Pope's was nimself too old to learn. Among the Pope's scientific toys none amuses him, it seems, more than his phonograph, which contains a rare collection of voice plates, including several of those of his deceased friends. By means of this elaborate phonograph the Pope has heard Mme. Patti sing Home, Sweet Home, and likewise the voices of Mr. Gladstone and of two Presidents of the United States."

"Elizabeth Stuart Phelps," says "The Boston Transcript," "had a little dog in the days when sae lived with two other women in her 'Old Maid's Paralise,' before she added Ward to her name. This little dog was named Daniel Deronda, and she tells of hearing from the window of that famous little place of hers at Gloucester a little boy, who evidently knew her little dog, asking his mother: Mamma, is that where the Derondas live? 'Such was human fame?' she cries, 'and such it will ever be.' The eyes that see us see with their own focus; not from ours or with ours.' When the Czar visits the Austrian court on Au-

gust 27 a grand parade of troops of all arms will be held on the 3-hmelz review grounds, and splendid entertainments will be given at Schönbrunn. A London journal says that no matter how fash-

in the dressing of ladies' hair change, the manner in which the Princess of Wales arranges ters alters not, her curls remaining, so far as their rangement is concerned. like unto the laws of the Medes and Persians The Duchess of York in like fashion dresses her pretty brown hair much after the manner adopted by her mother-in-law; but in the case of the younger Princess the style in which the arranges her curls to a graceful point on her forehead has considerable method in it, for years ago, when a child, in course of play with her brothers. Princess May fell and cut her forehead somewhat severely, and a tesult of the mishap has been that a scar has ever since remained; but this is so artfully covered that its existence is known only to a few

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Stephen Tebbetts, of Harrison, Me., who was ninety-nine years old last Wednesday, has been a sailor, diver, cooper, shoemaker, song writer, musician and farmer, and during the present summer e has done most of the work in his large and beautiful garden.

Squire (to gardener who has been to London by excursion)—And what did you think of the metropolis, Adams—Beg pardon, zur.

Adams—How do you like the metropolis?

Adams—'T warn't open, zur.—(Pick-Me-Up.

Illinois is the next State to Pennsylvania in the production of coal. The mines are in the southern part of the State, and employ 25,000 men. New labor-saving methods are constantly being introwith which one man can do the work of fifte

ANOTHER SUMMER GIRL.

"Come into the garden, Maud," he sighed—
But sweet Maud was nobody's fool.

"Do your own tater-burgin", 'she cried—
"I'll stay in the house and keep cool."

—(Chicago Record. On a recent Sunday evening in Belfast, Me., a

young man in church looked frequently at his watch during the sermon. Just as he was doing so for the fourth or lifth time, the pastor, with great earnestness, was urging the truth upon the con-"Young man," said he science of his hearers. "Young man," said he, "how is it with you?" Whereupon the young man with the gold repeater bawled out, in the hearing of nearly the whole congregation, "a quarter past eight." As may be supposed, the gravity of the assembly was very much disturbed by the occur-

"They don't have the melons now that they did when you and I were vourg," said the landlady to the Cheerful Idiot, and the Cheerful Idiot, who always resents any remarks about his approaching middle age, said, sadly: "I guess they don't have the same melons now, but I do think we have the same butter."—(Indianapolis Journal. "The Washington Star" reports a hallstorm in

which the hallstones were like goose eggs. This is a new departure that will mightily surprise veteran newspaper readers. From time immemorial hail-stones have always fallen the size of hen's eggs, according to the reports in the papers. People finally came to believe that some mysterious law of nature caused all hallstones to assume that size; and now their belief is rudely upset by an iconoclast who brings in a goose-egg standard. Certainly this is a revolutionary age. The first thing we know, hallstones the size of ostrich eggs will be falling, and then where will we be? Aunt Mary-But tell me, how did you happen to

Auth Mary—But felt he, now an you happen to marry him?
Berthn—Why, you see, everything was ready. He had asked me to have him and I had consented; he had procured the license and engaged the clergy-man, and I had sent out cards and ordered the cake; so, you see, we thought that we might as well go through with it. There, aunt, that is the reason, as near as I can remember it."—(Boston Transcript. Chestertown, Md., has found kerosene effective in

getting rid of mosquitoes. "Some cirizens," says a resident, "had experimented with coal oil as a remliquid. The attention of the authorities was called to the matter, and after a series of tests the people were given official notice that everybody she pour a little coal oil in rainbarrels, stagnant pools tity of oil is required. A teaspoonful is sufficient for a barrel of water. The diminution in the number of mosquitoes was easily noticeable, and nov

"I am tired to death," declared Mrs. Matronly as she reached home from downtown the other evening. "What's the matter?" asked her husband. "Heen having baby's picture taken. They have a way of taking them instantaneously now, you know." "How long were you at it?" "Three hours and a half."—(Detroit Free Press.

Among the motions which will be presented to the International Socialist Congress now in session in London there is a rather awkward one, which has been announced in advance in revolutionary papers. It says: "The bonds which will unite our descendants would be advantageously made tighter through the usage of a unique international lan-guage, to be learned by all children in the primary schools. The Congress is invited to decide language should thus be laught-English, French. German, Volapük or Latin." All languages ought to enjoy equality, in the eyes of Socialism; hence it is hard to see why Chinese, Spanish, Turkish or any other should not be included in the list.

"Proud!" she exclaimed. "Why, he was as proud as a boy with his first pair of"—
"Tut, tut." he said, warningly.
"What's the matter?" she asked. "There's nothing wrong with that expression, is there?"
"Oh, no," he replied, "there's nothing especially wrong with it, I suppose, but it's a little ancient and not exactly what one would expect of a new woman." woman."
"But it's expressive, and I don't know anything that would better convey the idea"—
Again he interrupted.
"How much stronger and better it sounds." he said, "to say 'As proud as a girl with her first pair of bloomers."—(Chicago Post.

FOR MISS WILSON'S WEDDING.

MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY ARRIVE IN TOWN -RETICENT AS TO THE DATE OF THE MARRIAGE

The members of the family of R. T. Wilson were reticent yesterday as to the date of the wedding of Miss Grace Wilson and Cornelius Vanderbilt, ir. Mr. Wilson, however, assured a Tribune reporter that it would not take place to-day. It was said by an intimate friend of the family that the wedding would be at the home of the bride, No. 511 Fifth-ave., early next week. A painter yesterday changed the initials on the trunks belonging to Miss Wilson from "G. W." to "G. V."

Circumstances indicate that the wedding will be a small and quiet affair. No claborate preparations have been made for it and only the members of the bride's family will be present at the ceremony with the possible exception, it is said, of the bride groom's brother Alfred.

Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, who has been in Newport since the last week in June, arrived in town at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Orms Wilson, and the latter's two sons. Mrs. Wilson, sr., went to her home and Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson left here on the 5:30 o'clock train for their country home at Bay Shore, Long Island.

The Rev. Hugh Pritchard, who represents the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, in church matters during Presbyterian Church, in church matters during the doctor's absence in Europe, told a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon that he had not been chosen to officiate at the Vanderbilt-Wilson nuptials. The Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown, the rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, who was to perform the marriage ceremony on the date originally set for the marriage, June 18, returned to town a day or two ago from Southampton. Long Island, and is now with Mrs. Brown occupying the rectory in West Fifty-third-st., adjoining the church.

the rectory in West Fifty-third-st., adjoining the church.

Friends of Mr. Vanderbilt said yesterday that the fact that he was living in the Savoy Hotel was not to be looked upon as at all strange. The story published that the objection of Mr. Vanderbilt, sr., to the marriage of his son had caused a final estrangement and that the young man had left home, is emphatically denied. It is said that at this time of the year Mr. Vanderbilt's town house is always boarded up, and it is now undergoing repairs while he and his family are at Newport. Last summer while the house was closed young Mr. Vanderbilt for the time he was in the city, lived at the Metropolitan Club.

A warm friend of Mr. Vanderbilt said yesterday that Mr. Vanderbilt, jr., and his bride would spend their honeymoon at the Wilson country place, at Bay Shore, on Long Island.

MRS. BARTELUS ESTATE.

LITIGATION BEGUN BY THE BENEFICIARIES UN DER HER TWO WILLS.

Surrogate Arnold late yesterday afternoon appointed Frederick H. Chapin temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Emily Bartells, two wills of whom were offered for probate last week, Mr. Chapin will act as administrator, pending the litigation which is to ensue between the legates under the two wills. Mrs. Bartells died in the Mount Sinat Hospital on

July 16, at the age of seventy-one years. She left two wills, and an estate valued at \$100,000. In the first will, after providing for some relatives, she left to her friend, Frederick Seiler, \$5,000, and to her brother, Leopold Rothschild, \$40,000. In the second will she did not mention her brother, but left the residue of her estate, amounting to about \$50,000, to Seller. The first will was made in 1871 and the second in 1894.

ond in 1894.

At the hearing of the motion for the appointment of an administrator yesterday, counsel for Roths-At the hearing of the motion for the appointment of an administrator yesterday, counsel for Rothschild argued that the will in favor of Seller was made by Mrs. Bartells as the result of undue influence exercised by Seller. Counsel for Seller relotted that the will in which Rothschild's name was omitted was made by Mrs. Hartells because it was discovered that he had systematically robbed her estate, which had previously been under his management.

THE DAVIS WILL CASE. DECEDENT'S DIVORCED HUSBAND ASKS TO ME

HIS DAUGHTER'S GUARDIAN. Millege J. Davis, whose wife, Emily K. Davis, died on June 27 at No. 22 West Twenty-sixth-st., leaving all her property to her son, James Millege Davis, made an application yesterday to Surrogate Arnold to be appointed guardian for his infant daughter, Hazel, who it was admitted before Referee Underhill a few days ago is entitled to a share in her

mother's estate. Davis is a church organist, and formerly played in Dr. Rainsford's church. Mrs. Davis, who was Miss Emily Kuriger, was married to Davis on January 8, 1891, but secured a divorce from him. erine Kuriger, the grandparents of the child, op-posed the appointment of Davis as guardian. It was alleged that Davis was not financially responsible that his associates were persons of low moral character, and that he was a man of intemperate habits Mr. McCorkle said that Davis was not entitled to the custody of Hazel, as his wife, when she obtained a divorce from him, had been awarded the custody

tained in Chicago, was handed to Surrogate Arnold. Watdorf H. Phillips, on behalf of Davis, called the Surrogate's attention to Davis, and said: "I don't think my client looks like the kind of a man he has been described as being." Mr. Phillips argued that the alleged divorce was bogus, as Davis was never served with the papers in the case. He contended that Davis was the proper person to be made guardian of his daughter. The Surrogate reserved decision. PROVISIONS OF BISHOP COXE'S WILL Buffalo, July 31.-The will of the late Bishon Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of the Episcopal Diocese of

Western New-York, was to-day placed in the hands of Surrogate Marcus. It will not be pro-bated at once, as the court yesterday adjourned for the summer vacation. Mrs. Coxe is named as sole executrix. The will was made in 1888, and be-queaths the bulk of his property, valued at \$14,00, to his widow and children. There is but one be-quest to the church, that of his church library.

BEQUESTS TO HEBREW SOCIETIES. The will of Isidere Abrahams was filed for pre-

bate yesterday. The value of the property was not stated. Mr. Abrahams leaves his entire estate to his executors, who are to pay the proceeds to his wife, Rebecca Abrahams, during her lifetime. At her death he directs that the property shall be converted into money, and the sum of \$1,000 each paid to the Hachnusath Orchim Association, Machsiki Talmud Thora Society, Ieshiwath Ets Chaim Society and the North American Relief Society for Indigent Jews in Palestine. The Femander of the property will be divided among several relatives and friends.

COLONEL HAIN'S WILL PROBATED. The will of Colonel F. K. Hain, the late super-intendent of the Manhattan Elevated Road, was admitted to probate yesterday by Probate Clerk Jackson. The will, which was filed several months ago, leaves the entire estate, which amounts only to \$15,000 in personal property, to the widow, Annie R. Hain.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S SHORT VISIT.

HE COMES TO THE CITY TO MEET HIS WIFE AS DAUGHTER ON THE NORMANNIA AND RE-TURNS TO ELLERSLIE

ernor Morton came down from Albany early yesterday, and was driven from the Grand Central Station to his apartments at the Hotel Renais sance, in West Forty-third-st. He ate breakfast at the hotel, after which he took a carriage to his office downtown. He remained there only a short time, transacting some business, and was then driven to the Barge Office, where he boarded the revenue cutter and went down the Bay to meet the incoming steamer Normannia, of the Hamburg-American Line.

In reply to a question at the hotel, the Go said that he had come to the city to meet his wife and daughter, who were passengers on the Normannia. He declined to talk about politics. the revenue cutter ran alongside the steamer, the Governor went aboard and greeted Mrs. Morten and his daughter. The cutter returned to New-York, but the Governor remained on board the ship, going to Hoboken. Thence the three were driven to the hotel again, and, after a brief resithere, they took the 1:30 o'clock train on the New-York Central to return to Ellershe.

THE MAPLESON OPERA COMPANY. The agents of the Royal Opera Company, which is

to come to this country next season under the direc-tion of Colonel Mapleson, announce the following as the full list of singers in the company: Soprano-Mme. Hariclee Darclee, from the Imperial Russian Opera and the Royal Opera, Madrid; Mile. Louise von Ehrenstein, from the Imperial Opera, Vienna Susan Strong, of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden Mile. Tou.induet, Mile. Du Bedat and Mme. Giuseppira Huguet. Mezzo-sopranos and contraitos—Mme. Parst, of La Scain, Milan, Mile. Renee Vidal, of La Parst, of La Scala, Milan, Mile. Renee Vidal, of La Scala, Milan; Mile. Julie De Cre, of the Theatre de La Monnaie, Brussels; Mme. Maysenheim and Mme. Scalchi. Teners—Signor Durof, of the Russian Opera; Signor Randaccio, Signor Olno Betti, Signor Olivier!, of La Scala, Milan, and Signor De Marchi. Baritones—Signor Ughette, Signor Alberti and Signor De Anna. Bassos—Signor Dudo, Signor Tersi, of La Scala, Milan; Signor Borelli and Signor Lucenti. Among the works produced will be a new opera by Signor Giordano, entitled "Andrea Chenier." which will be given under the personal direction of the composer.